

Revised: Jan. 2004

General Information for Americans in Milan

Introduction

Welcome to Milan. You have arrived in one of Italy's liveliest and most cultured cities, the center of industry and commerce, the closest common point to the Riviera, the Adriatic, the Lakes and the rich Po Valley plain.

The more than three million Italians who live in Milan and its immediate suburbs enjoy Italy's highest per capita income, as it is evident from the fast pace of daily living, the pragmatism of the Milanese, and their receptivity to foreigners and foreign ideas.

The following reading is recommended for those who wish to have a better understanding of both Milan and Italy and their interesting history:

A Short History of the Italian People, by J.O. Trevelyan; Allen & Unwin, London, 1956.

A Traveler in Italy, by H.V. Morton; Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1964. (Background information for sightseeing in the Regions of Lombardy, the Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Umbria. First rate.)

Italy, a Modern History, by Dennis Mack-Smith; Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1959 (covers period 1861/1945 – a classic).

Italy After Fascism, by Giuseppe Mammarella; Casalini Ltd., Montreal, 1964.

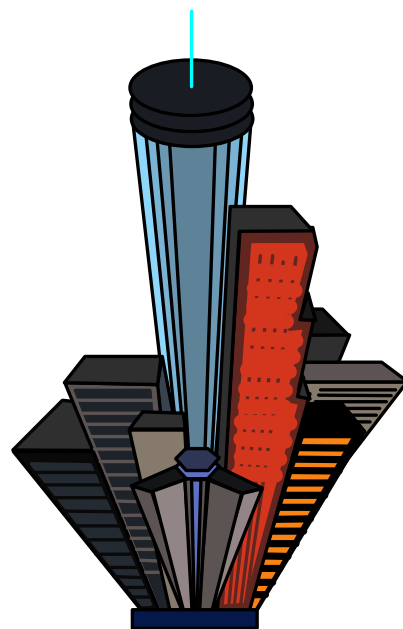
The following books are full of practical information on how to cope with Milan:

Survival Guide to Milan, by Jill Stainforth, Informer Publications, Milan, 1996.

A Key to Milan, Hoepli, Milan, 1996.

English Yellow Pages, EYP, Rome, 2002 (A directory of English-speaking professionals, and services).

Living, Studying and Working in Italy, by T. Neighbor and M. Lamer, Henry Holt & Co., 1998.



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20121 Milan, Italy
www.usembassy.it/milan/cons

Telephone numbers:

switchboard: 02290351
US citizens services 0229035262 - 0229035264
fax 0229035273
e-mail: uscitizensmilan@state.gov

Public Affairs Section 0229035503
Commercial Section 026268851

THINGS TO SEE IN MILAN

DUOMO: The Cathedral is the world's third largest church and a breathtaking example of Gothic architecture. Visit also the roof of this 600 year old church, to view the 700 pinnacles that crown the spires and take a closer look at the gold plated statue of the Virgin Mary on the top of the highest pinnacle..

GALLERIA VITTORIO EMANUELE: The late 19th century Galleria designed by Mengoni and dedicated to the King of Italian national unification, connects Piazza Duomo to Piazza Scala, the handsome square designed by Beltrami in 1886 that faces Milan's great opera house.

CENACOLO LEONARDESCO (LAST SUPPER): Leonardo da Vinci planned and executed the famous "Last Supper" for the place it occupies today: the

refectory wall of Santa Maria delle Grazie, a lovely church designed by Bramante. The architectural lines of the refectory repeat and emphasize the striking perspective Leonardo used as the structural basis of this masterpiece. Restored anew, the "Last Supper" continues to impress with its striking depiction of the animated disciples, the contrasting figure of the shadowed Judas and the Christ figure in the center. Open Tuesday to Sunday, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Advance booking is obligatory. Call 0289421146.

BASILICA DI SANT'AMBROGIO: This beautiful Romanesque church was built in the 4th century, during the lifetime of St. Ambrose, Milan's patron saint.

CASTELLO SFORZESCO: This magnificent early Renaissance castle has massive walls, moats and drawbridges. It was the abode of the reigning Sforza family of Milan, who inherited it before its completion from the Visconti family. The Castello, in whose design and construction Bramante and Leonardo collaborated, later served as a military garrison and headquarters for Napoleon's troops. Today it houses several museums. In the "Civiche Raccolte d'Arte Antica" see Michelangelo's *Rondanini Pieta'*. The artist spent his last nine years on this work.

PINACOTECA DI BRERA: The Brera is one of Italy's finest galleries. It is housed together with the Brera Academy of fine Arts and Brera Library in a handsome Baroque palace in the 'Quartiere degli Artisti'.

OTHER IMPORTANT MONUMENTS: The churches of San Babila (the oldest church in Milan and the first gathering place of Milanese Christians) and San Maurizio al Monastero Maggiore, the National Museum of Science and Technology, the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, the Pinacoteca Ambrosiana and the Poldi-Pezzoli Museum.



Consular Services For U.S. Citizens

One of the functions of the U.S. Consulate General is to assist American citizens who visit or live in its consular district. In brief, the available services are as follows:

American Citizens Services

PASSPORTS: You may apply for a new passport by appearing in person with : (a) your old passport, (b) two passport photographs, and (c) the passport fee (\$55 or \$85 for adults, \$70 for minors, or the equivalent in Euro – all major credit cards accepted). Note: passport photographs can be made at the Consulate. The price is € 3.- per set. Passports may also be amended to show a name change due

to marriage or divorce (the original or certified copy of the marriage certificate or divorce decree must be presented.) In case your passport is lost or stolen you may apply for a replacement. Bring: (a) a copy of the report of loss or theft of the passport filed with the Police or Carabinieri; (b) two photographs (see above); (c) any document you might have to establish your identity and citizenship; and/or (d) another U.S. citizen who can attest to your identity and citizenship. In some cases, it is now possible to renew a US passport by mail. Please refer to the specific section of our website for further details (<http://www.usembassy.it/milan/cons/acs/passport.htm>).

BIRTHS: A child born to two U.S. citizen parents is an American citizen at birth. When only one parent is a U.S. citizen, the child is a citizen if the citizen parent has resided in the U.S. for at least five years (at least two of which after age 14). In all cases, one parent must report the birth to the Consulate in person, as soon as possible after the birth. We will issue a "Consular Report of Birth Abroad", and provide the newborn with a passport. Check with the Consular Section or visit our website for a list of the documents to be presented.

DEATHS: The Consulate reports the deaths of U.S. citizens, assists in arrangement for the shipment of remains and takes provisional custody of effects when necessary. Upon completion of the arrangements for the disposition of remains a Consular Report of Death is issued.

REGISTRATION: American citizens staying in Italy longer than one year are invited to register at the Consulate. Registration is useful in case of family or national emergencies or loss of passport.

NOTARIAL SERVICES: Affidavits or other legal documents to be presented in the United States can be notarized at the Consulate.

Federal Benefits (Social Security)

The Consulate's Federal Benefits Unit was closed in 1992. Citizens who need services from the Social Security Administration or the Veterans Administration should contact the Federal Benefits Unit c/o the US Embassy in Rome, tel. 06 46 74 27 14, fax 06 46 74 25 42. However, it is possible to apply for a Social Security Number card here at the Consulate. Contact the consular section for further information.

Special Assistance and Information

The Consulate attempts to assist Americans with problems they may come across. It provides certain assistance to Americans who are ill, destitute, imprisoned, or reported missing. It gives general information on local customs and requirements with respect to a variety of matters such as residence and work permits, registration of automobiles, etc. Lists of English speaking lawyers and doctors are available on request. The Consulate also has up-to-date information materials concerning US taxes, absentee voting and Customs regulations. The Commercial Section (tel. 026268851) provides assistance to the American business community.



Your Status In Italy

Under Italian law, every foreigner in Italy is considered to be either a tourist or a resident.

Who is a "Tourist"

As a rule, a tourist is a foreigner coming to stay in Italy for no more than three months. Americans coming on a business trip, students enrolled in short courses for foreigners, people doing research on their own, etc., are considered to be tourists, if their stay does not exceed three months. A tourist planning to stay more than 15 days should appear in person at the nearest **Questura** or

Commissariato (Police) within eight days of arrival, and apply for a **permesso di soggiorno**. Such document allows the foreigner to stay in Italy up to three months, cannot normally be extended, and must be surrendered to the Police upon leaving the country.

Who is a "Resident"

A resident is (1) anyone not considered to be a tourist, or (2) anyone who plans to stay in Italy for more than three months. The term resident is more embracing in its meaning and legal effect in Italy than it is in the US. Foreigners coming to Italy to work, students enrolled in a school for a full academic year, or persons who simply wish to live in Italy are considered to be residents. Generally speaking, a would-be resident must apply for a visa before coming to Italy. [EXCEPTION: Americans married to an Italian citizen generally do not need a visa, even if they want to work here. The Questura will issue a **permesso di soggiorno**, valid also for work, based on proof of marriage.]

Visas are issued by the Consulate of Italy nearest the applicant's place of residence. A would-be resident should not come to Italy without a visa, for he/she would be required to return to the United States to apply for it. Visas come in different types, depending on what the applicant wishes to do in Italy. Once the visa has been issued and the American citizen has arrived in Italy, he/she must go to the Questura (Police Headquarters) and apply for his permit to stay (**permesso di soggiorno**) as a resident. It is then necessary to register with the Anagrafe (Vital Records Bureau) in the Commune where one wants to live. Such registration must be canceled when a resident moves to another Commune or to another country.

If you intend to work in Italy

1) SUBORDINATED WORK

If you want to be hired by an employer in Italy, the procedure is as follows:

- once you have found a job, the prospective employer must obtain a work permit from the **Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro** (Labor Office);
- if/when the employer has obtained such a permit, he must apply for a police/security clearance from the **Questura**;
- the employer then gives you the paperwork, and you in turn must present it to the nearest Italian Consulate along with your application for a visa. *This procedure applies regardless of the nationality of the prospective employer. Employees of a U.S. company being sent to Italy to work with the Italian branch of the same company must also receive a clearance from the Labor Office.*

2) SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Those wishing to start an independent activity in Italy (e.g., consultants, free lance artists, etc.) must apply for a self-employment work visa at the nearest Italian Consulate before coming to Italy. The issuance of the visa is based upon the applicant having met all the requirements to perform that function and upon demonstrating that sufficient means are available to start the desired activity.

Interested persons may contact the Chamber of Commerce for information on specific licenses and other requirements. Professional activities in Italy are strictly regulated by specific professional associations (for dentists, physicians, attorneys, engineers, chemists, architects, accountants, etc.). Further advice in this regard should be sought from the nearest Italian Consulate or from the respective professional associations in Italy.

Financially self-sufficient persons

Persons wishing to reside in Italy without working must have an assured source of income that will cover their expenses for the entire time they expect to be in the country. The required visa is granted by the Italian Consulate when evidence of financial means has been presented.

University Students

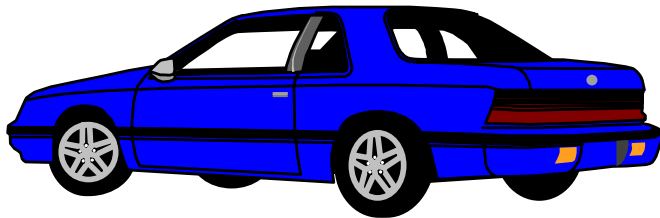
A visa is required of foreign students wishing to attend regular courses at a University in Italy. Interested U.S. citizens are urged to obtain complete information on admission requirements from the nearest Italian Consulate or directly from Universities well in advance. Applications **must** be submitted by April 15. Courses normally begin in October.

Hiring Household Help

The **Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro** (Labor office) is the Italian government organization having authority over employment contracts; it also acts as a mediator in labor disputes. It is important to become familiar with the laws and customs governing the relationship between employer and household workers. Servants' wages are fixed by law, and if you are not in compliance you could end up in court. In general, the national labor contract provides that relations between employer and workers be established by a letter of understanding. This letter should indicate date of employment, duration of the probation period, whether food and/or lodging will be provided, work schedule, clothing supply (if any), weekly rest and salary.

Bringing Your Household Effects And Car Into Italy

Duty free entry of household effects is granted by Italian customs if the foreigner has obtained a residence permit from the Police authorities and a certificate of residence from the Vital Statistics Bureau (Anagrafe). Duty free entry of household goods must be effected within six months of registration as a resident. A good shipping agent or customs broker can help in clearing effects through customs.



Vehicles with valid non-Italian license plates may be brought into Italy on temporary basis by tourists (for definition of tourist see section entitled **YOUR STATUS IN ITALY**) and kept in the country for a maximum of six months without paying customs duties. Sometimes, on an exceptional basis and for valid reasons, authorities will extend the permit for another six month period. After six months the car must be re-exported or

nationalized (e.g., Customs duties and sales tax must be paid). Anyone having resident status in Italy may import a motor vehicle duty free if he/she had owned it for at least a year. To import a vehicle owned for less than a year, residents must pay a Customs duty (11% of the vehicle's value), plus value added tax (IVA), currently 20% of the vehicle's value.

Taxes And Currency Regulations

TAXES: According to the Italian tax system everyone residing legally in Italy, whether Italian or foreigner, is subject to taxes. Taxes are based on income derived from any source whatsoever. Therefore, an American working in Italy, even if paid in the U.S. or outside Italy, is still liable for payment of taxes in Italy. There is a convention between the United States and Italy to avoid double taxation. Any applicable provision should be discussed with the International Revenue Service office in Rome [tel. 06 46 74 25 60] and/or the local Italian Tax Office (Ufficio Distrettuale delle Imposte Dirette). Many Americans residing in Italy find it advisable to entrust tax problems to a private attorney or accountant (**commercialista**) because of the complexity of the laws involved.

CURRENCY: Dollars may be exchanged for Euro freely at banks, hotels, travel agencies, and other authorized places. The rate of exchange fluctuates from day to day, and is generally less favorable at hotels or private exchange facilities than at banks. Personal checks drawn on a U.S. bank cannot be cashed (unless you have a checking account in Italy). Traveler's checks are commonly used by tourists. Major credit cards (Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Diners Club) are widely honored by hotels, restaurants, shops, gas stations, travel agencies, etc. Credit card holders can easily obtain cash advances from banks and ATM's. Bank cards linked with Cirrus and Plus systems can also be used to withdraw money from many cash dispensers.

There are no restrictions on export and import of funds in any currency or denomination. However, amounts exceeding € 10.000 (ten thousand) must be reported to Italian Customs on arrival or departure. Both residents and non-residents can open bank accounts in any currency.

Housing

Housing is difficult to find in Milan, and rents are much higher than in other Italian cities. Single-family homes with gardens and lawns are available only in the suburbs. Newer apartments are expensive, but may be preferred by some Americans because of their more modern heating, plumbing and electrical facilities and easier maintenance. If you have the time to familiarize yourself with the city and to inquire of portinai (janitors) and apartment managers for apartments for rent, you will find this is the least expensive way to locate a

suitable apartment. Otherwise, you will find it easier and faster to consult with a real estate agent. The Consulate maintains a brief list of English speaking real estate agencies in the Milan area. Such list is available upon request.

Before signing anything, try to have someone who is familiar with housing in Milan and speaks Italian, look at the apartment and ask the landlord questions about service, maintenance and other charges, facilities, etc. Finally, have the contract examined by an independent lawyer before you sign, and then make sure the contract is registered with the proper authorities. Unregistered contracts are not enforceable by law, and there are fines for late registration. A registration tax is payable. You will probably have to pay one to three months' rent in advance, as well as a three-month security deposit.

Schools



PRE-UNIVERSITY: Public schools in Milan are adequate. State education is free (except for meals and textbooks). Americans intending to settle, more or less, permanently in Italy and without large funds to spend on private schools will find public schools attractive. This is particularly true if their children already have a good knowledge of Italian or are on the first few elementary grades and thus young enough to learn the language quickly. For Americans only temporarily in Italy whose children will eventually be attending colleges and universities in the U.S., the private English language schools are easier to adapt to.

The British American Pre-School, Via Martignoni 8, tel. 026072946, fax 026081220, www.baps-school.it, was founded in the early seventies to meet the needs of English speaking children between 2 and 5 years old. The staff are qualified in the Montessori method of education.

Many American families in Milan send their children to the **American School of Milan**, Villaggio Mirasole, Noverasco di Opera, tel. 02 53 00 001, fax 02 57 60 62 74, e-mail: www.asmilan.org. This is a non-denominational day school offering instruction from nursery through high school. Teachers are mostly American. American curriculum and tests are used. The high school program is designed to prepare students for U.S. Universities.

The Sir James Henderson School, Via Pisani Dossi 16, tel. 02 26 41 33 10, fax 02 26 41 35 15, www.sirjameshenderson.com, was founded by the English community. The curriculum is based on the British educational system. The school consists of a Nursery and Kindergarten (ages 3-4), Primary School (ages 5-7), Junior School (8-10), and Senior School (ages 11-17).

The **International School of Milan** has its administrative offices at Via Caccialepori 22, tel. 02 48 70 60 30. The school offers classes from pre-kindergarten through 13th grade. It prepares students for the GCE (the General Certificate of Education for UK Universities), and also helps American students prepare for the CEEB.

There is also a private Catholic school, the **Leone XIII Institute**, tel. 02 48 01 11 78, offering a bilingual course in its middle school for boys 11 to 13.

More information can be obtained directly from the above schools. This list is by no means comprehensive, and the Consulate is in no way officially connected with any of the above schools. You are encouraged to make your own choice. There are also excellent Italian, French, and German private schools, for example, to which you might want to send your children.

UNIVERSITY: Italy has the Western World's most ancient university tradition. U.S. students are eligible to attend Italian universities on the same basis as Italian students, but they must apply through the Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Direzione Affari Culturali, Rome, if they are already living in Italy, or through any Italian Consulate.

More than 40 American colleges and Universities operate programs throughout Italy. The U.S. Embassy in Rome maintains an up-to-date list which may be accessed on the Internet homepage www.usembassy.it.

Italian Language Lessons

If you arrive in Milan without a good knowledge of Italian and you wish to learn it, there are a number of private language schools that teach Italian to foreigners. A working knowledge of Italian is essential for everyday needs, as well as for proper appreciation of life in Italy. Classes or private tutors can be arranged for at the following schools. Check the yellow pages for more names and telephone numbers.

DANTE ALIGHIERI SOCIETY, Via Napo Torriani 10, tel. 026692816;
CENTRO DI LINGUA E CULTURA ITALIANA PER STRANIERI, Viale Vittorio Veneto 10, tel. 0229512905;
LINGUE BY MULTIMETHOD, Largo Richini 8, tel. 0258304544;
BERLITZ SCHOOL, Via Larga 8, tel. 028690814.

Health And Medical Information

While there are no unusual features or special health risks in Milan, persons suffering from or susceptible to respiratory diseases may need to watch their health carefully. Persons suffering from allergies such as hay fever may require anti-allergy medication in the summer months. Milan city water may contain small amounts of industrial solvents that could be harmful to your health. Italian health authorities are making every effort to keep these solvents to an acceptable level. Some residents, however, prefer to boil their water for five minutes to dissipate any residue that might remain in the water, or to drink bottled water (acqua minerale).

The overall quality of medical services is good and there are numerous doctors, including specialists of all kinds, who have a good reputation. Hospital services and diagnostic laboratory facilities are available and are also satisfactory. The Consulate General publishes a list of English speaking physicians and dentists. The list is available upon request.

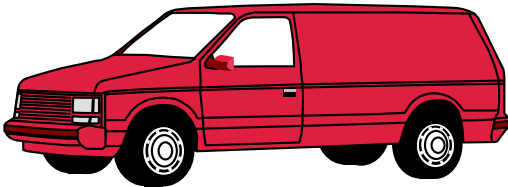
Legal Information And Assistance

While you are in Italy, you may require legal help. Consular officers are prohibited from rendering legal advice or intervening in private disputes, but the Consulate has a list of reputable, English-speaking attorneys and notaries practicing in the consular district.

Only Italian attorneys are permitted to practice before the Italian courts or to give advice on Italian law. However, there are a few American attorneys in Milan who act as legal consultants on American and international law. Notaries in Italy handle many of the functions performed by an attorney in the United States. Notaries are public officials appointed for life by the government and are required to have a university degree in law. They handle estate matters, draft last wills, record property transactions; furthermore, they notarize documents to be used in Italy.

The regulations of the Italian Bar Association do not permit lawyers to accept cases on contingent or percentage basis. It is recommended, therefore, that the fee be discussed in each instance before the services of an attorney are retained.

Buying Or Selling A Motor Vehicle



BUYING A MOTOR VEHICLE: In selecting the vehicle you want to buy, it is advisable to consult with a reputable dealer, who can assist with all the related formalities. Foreign visitors (i.e., non-residents) may purchase new vehicles in Italy tax-free. Such vehicles are issued export plates (EE) valid for one year (not extendable). After that period cars must be exported from Italy. To prove non-resident status, a statement from an Italian Consulate in the US or an affidavit sworn to before an Italian notary will be sufficient. The US Consulate cannot

provide declarations in this regard. Second hand cars cannot be issued EE tags. Foreigners with resident status cannot buy cars tax-free. In that case, VAT (value added tax) and road tax must be paid, and regular Italian tags will be issued. (NOTE: for the definition of "tourist" and "resident", see chapter **YOUR STATUS IN ITALY**).

SELLING A MOTOR VEHICLE: If your vehicle has standard Italian plates, you should go with the purchaser to the Automobile Club, where a notary public will prepare the necessary documents for the transfer of title. If the vehicle does not have standard Italian license plates, it will have to be "nationalized" (i.e., it must be registered, and taxes must be paid) before it can be resold. Nationalization of vehicles is an expensive and lengthy process, and it is generally more convenient to re-export vehicles to the country of registration or elsewhere in Europe than to "nationalize" them in Italy.

Driver's Licenses

Americans visiting in Italy as tourists and intending to drive here should obtain an International Driving Permit before leaving the U.S. If the permit expires while abroad, you may apply for a new one by mail through the American Automobile Association (AAA), Worldwide Travel Dept., 1000 AAA Dr., Heathrow, FL 32746, tel. (407) 444-7000, fax (407) 444-7380. A valid American driver's license is also accepted in Italy, provided an Italian translation or statement indicating its validity accompanies it. The Milan office of the Italian Automobile Club (ACI), located at Corso Venezia 43, can provide a satisfactory "statement of validity" free of charge. This is a courtesy document provided for the use of tourists only and is not a legal document.

Americans registered, as residents with the local Vital Records Bureau (known as Anagrafe) **must** apply for an Italian license within one year of the date of registration. Unfortunately, there is no agreement for reciprocal recognition of drivers' licenses between the United States and Italy. In fact, none of the individual States will simply convert an Italian driver's license into a State license. The Italian Ministry of Transportation has therefore determined that bearers of US driver's licenses **cannot** obtain an Italian license directly in exchange for a domestic one. Interested individuals must comply with the usual requirements prescribed for obtaining an Italian license, (a written test, a driving test, a medical examination, and pertinent documents) as if they had never obtained a license before. It is not possible to take the test with the assistance of an interpreter. However, Americans who are not fluent in Italian may opt to be administered an oral test instead of a written test.

Entertainment And Recreation

Entertainment in Milan is rich and varied, once you have gotten past the language barrier. As Milan is not a tourist city, very little English-entertainment is offered. However, in all but the summer months you can choose among theater, opera, cinema, symphonic and chamber music, lectures, and a wide variety of night spots.

FILMS: English-language films are regularly shown at the Mexico Cinema, Via Savona 57, tel. 0248951802; the Anteo Cinema, Via Milazzo 9, tel. 026571093 and the Arcobaleno Cinema at Viale Tunisia 11.

LIBRARIES: The British Council Institute, at Via Manzoni 38, has a large library. Tel. 02781119, fax 0277222203, www.britcoun.it. The former American library (10,000 books in English) was donated to the Milan State University, Piazza Sant'Alessandro 1, tel. 0250313593, e-mail: cssu@unimi.it. Public hours: Monday through Thursday, 10 AM to 5 PM.



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES: Many bookstores carry English and American books. Among those with the largest stocks are: The American Bookstore, Via Camperio 16, tel. 02878920; The English Bookshop, Via Mascheroni 12, tel. 024694468, e-mail: ppanton@tin.it, featuring also a large selection of videos for hire; and the Messaggerie Musicali, Galleria del Corso 12, tel. 02781251.

Many newsstands carry English language newspapers and magazines, including 'USA Today', 'The International Herald Tribune', 'The Wall Street Journal', and others.

Americans may also be interested in 'The Informer', a magazine aimed at the large community of English speaking expatriates in Italy. Until 1999 it was a printed magazine. In 2000 it went entirely on-line. For information and subscriptions, visit www.informer.it.

Another useful monthly magazine is called "Hello Milano". It has information on all that is going on in Milan that can be of interest to the English-speaking expatriate community, and a monthly calendar of events. The magazine is available by subscription, or free at the Milan tourist office and most hotels. Tel. 0229520570, fax 0229534845, website www.hellomilano.it, e-mail: jneuteb@tin.it.

CLUBS: For women there is the Benvenuto Club, with several hundred English-speaking members from some fifty nations. It includes a group called "Americans in Milan". They have a large variety of activities, including monthly meetings, newcomers' coffees, book clubs, cross-cultural study groups, cooking and crafts classes, tourist activities [for more information e-mail americansinmilan@yahoo.com].

In addition there is the British-American Club, (a group of English-speaking persons who get together for social activities) and an informal group of American business people in the Milan community who meet monthly for lunch.

The Professional Women's Association, whose members include English speaking women from 24 countries, meets twice a month and sponsors a job bank and other activities. Tel. 022150991, or www.pwa-milan.org.

Businesspersons will be particularly interested in the **American Chamber of Commerce in Italy**, Via Cantù 1, tel. 028690661, www.amcham.it, for the invaluable business contacts it affords. The Chamber publishes an annual directory of American companies operating in Italy.

Information on other social activities may be found in one or the other magazines listed above.

PARKS - SPORTS CENTERS: As in many big cities, recreational opportunities are somewhat limited as the city has grown rapidly and chaotically without adequate provision for parks and other recreational facilities. The main parks are the Parco Sempione near the Castello Sforzesco, the Giardini Pubblici inside the bastioni of Porta Venezia, the Parco Lambro on the northeast and the Parco Nord on the northern outskirts of the city. The best overall park in the area is located in Monza, some 10 miles north of Milan. There are eight public swimming pools in Milan. The Lido di Milano (located at Piazzale Lotto) also has tennis courts and a gymnasium. There are many "Centri Sportivi" or sports centers in Milan, which generally offer soccer fields, tennis courts and instruction, and sometimes swimming pools. The President Kennedy sports center on Via Fratelli Zoia, comprises a baseball stadium, 5 soccer fields and 20 tennis courts. There is also ice skating during the winter months at the Palazzo del Ghiaccio (Via Piranesi 14, tel. 0273981) and camping, go-kart and beach facilities at the Idroscalo next to the Linate Airport.



Spectator sports are certainly not overlooked in Milan. Major soccer matches are played every Sunday from September to June at the Stadio San Siro, and international track and field meetings, baseball games and soccer matches are played at the Arena Civica and at other stadiums. The Ippodromo di San Siro is nearly as famous for horse racing as is the Autodromo di Monza for automobile racing. American football is becoming popular; a Milan team participates in a league which plays weekly during the season (contact the Italian Federation of American Football, tel. 024039255).

Many people, especially families with children, find that the best recreational opportunities are outside Milan, in the mountains to the north, the beaches on the Riviera and the Adriatic and the delightful Italian lakes. All of these are within a few hours from Milan, and are invariably worth the trip.

In Closing

We hope the information in this brochure is of assistance to you. Should you have a problem, or wish more information about a particular matter, please do not hesitate to call or visit us personally. We want to be as helpful as possible to Americans in Milan, whether you are only passing through, or living here.

Useful Addresses And Telephone Numbers

Travel Services

American Express, Via Larga 4	02 72 00 36 87	www.americanexpress.it
Milan Tourist Board Information Office - Via Marconi 1 Central Station	02 72 52 43 00 02 72 52 43 60	
Railroad Information	89 20 21	www.trenitalia.com
Italian Automobile Club - Nationwide road information	06 44 77	
CCISS - Nationwide traffic safety and road condition hotline (toll free)	1518 - from cell phones: 800 331 518	

Airlines and Airports

Alitalia ticket office, Via Albricci 5	02 24 99 27 00	
Alitalia call center - international reservations (local call)	848 865 64	www.alitalia.it
Delta Airlines (toll free)	800 477 999	www.delta.com
Northwest Airlines c/o KLM	02 21 89 81	www.nwa.com
United Airlines	02 69 63 37 07	www.united.com

Continental Airlines, Via Paolo da Cannobio 2	02 86 46 34 45	www.continental.com
US Air (toll free)	800 870 945	www.usair.com
Airport Information (Linate & Malpensa)	02 74 85 22 00	www.sea-aeroportoimilano.it

Automobile clubs and Car Rental

Automobile Club di Milano, Corso Venezia 43	02 77 451	www.aci.it
Touring Club Italiano, Corso Italia 10	02 85 261	www.touringclub.it
AVIS central booking office	02 75 41 97 61	www.avisautonoleggio.it
Europcar central booking office (toll free)	800 014 410	www.europcar.it
Hertz central booking office	199 112 211	www.hertz.it

Churches

Santa Maria Del Carmine (Roman Catholic) Piazza del Carmine 2	02 86 46 33 65	
Methodist and Waldensian Church Via Porro Lambertenghi 28	02 68 86 612 (church) 02 60 72 631 (pastor)	
All Saints Church (Anglican Episcopal) Via Solferino 17	02 65 52 258	
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints Viale Orione 10	02 28 22 258	
Protestant Church (Lutheran & Swiss Reformed) Via de Marchi 9	02 65 52 858	
Milan Bible Church (Interdenominational) Corso Lodi 71	02 56 96 691	
Synagogue, Via Guastalla 19	02 55 12 029	

International Air Couriers

DHL	199 199 345	www.dhl.it
Federal Express (toll free)	800 123 800	www.fedex.com/it
UPS (toll free)	800 877 877	www.ups.com
Mail Boxes Etc. Via Moscova 13 Piazza Caiazzo 3 Corso Porta Romana 87	02 29 00 22 45 02 67 07 10 39 02 55 18 15 40	www.mbe.it

American Banks

(N.B.: these banks do not provide retail

banking services to the general public.)

American Express Bank, Piazza San Babila 3	02 77 901
Bank of America NTSA, Corso Matteotti 10	02 76 06 91
Citibank N.A., Foro Bonaparte 16	02 86 47 41
J P Morgan Chase Bank, Corso Venezia 34	02 77 441
Merrill Lynch Int'l Bank, Via Manzoni 31	02 65 59 41
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Corso Venezia 54	02 76 38 01
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Bank, Corso Venezia 16	02 76 331
Republic National Bank of NY, Via Santa Maria alla Porta 2	02 72 10 21
The Bank of New York, Piazzale Cadorna 4	02 72 01 03 53

**Italian Authorities and Offices**

Comune - Anagrafe (Vital Records Bureau), Via Larga 12	02 88 451	www.comune.milano.it
Palazzo di Giustizia (Courthouse), Corso Porta Vittoria	02 54 331	www.giustizia.it
Questura (Police Headquarters), V. Fatebenefratelli 11	02 62 261	http://195.120.182.179/polstato/questura/milano/
Lost and Found Office, Via Friuli 30	02 88 45 39 00	
Dogana (Customs), Via Valtellina 1	02 69 501	

Utilities

A.E.M.	customer service (toll free)	800 199 955	www.miservi.it
	to report malfunctioning (electricity)	02 25 21	
	to report malfunctioning (gas)	02 52 55	
Telecom Italia (Telephone Company)		187	www.telecomitalia.it

EMERGENCY NUMBERS - FOR USE ONLY IN GENUINE EMERGENCY

Red Cross (emergency medical aid)	02 38 83
Medical emergencies - Ambulances	118
Fire Department	115
Police	113
Carabinieri	112
Vigili Urbani (Municipal Police)	02 77 271